
A
NEW
SCARBOROUGH GUIDE,

Co. St. Co.



A
NEW
Scarborough Guide,

CONTAINING
CUSTOMS, AMUSEMENTS,
LODGING-HOUSES,

&c. &c. &c.

WITH
MISCELLANEOUS ANECDOTES,
AND
OTHER INCIDENTAL MATTER.

BY A GENTLEMAN. *K*
the notorious John Hatfield, a Prisoner for Debt in Scarbro' Goal

No Party Lies I herald for the Press,
But modest Truth, in artless English Dress.

LONDON:

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and sold at the Libraries at Scarborough.

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ons



HIS GRACE

JOHN DUKE OF RUTLAND.

MY LORD DUKE,

YOUR GRACE is entitled to DEDICATIONS from this place by a sort of prescriptive right, founded on the practice of more than a century.

I find DOCTOR WITTIE dedicating SCARBOROUGH and its WATERS to the patronage of your GRACE's Ancestors, in the year 1667.

This humble DEDICATION does not usher to your GRACE's notice much erudition, but all the truth I have been able to collect for such a work.

I have all the interest in your happiness that can spring from a grateful heart; and, as it is not probable that I shall ever have a better opportunity of addressing myself to your GRACE, permit me to avail myself of this situation, to express my

A

most

most fervent wishes for your GRACE's happiness.

The æra approaches, when your country will have claims on your best exertions; and on the manner in which early life is employed, much of the happiness and dignity of age depends. Had it pleased God to have spared the life of your GRACE's Father, he would have laid a glorious foundation for repose, by passing through the weighty and splendid offices of state with dignity and reputation.

The genealogy your GRACE has to support, will doubtless stimulate you to noble actions; for which your GRACE's mind is happily prepared by the acquisition of useful and elegant literature. Such a spring, promises a rich summer, and a glorious autumn. May your GRACE live long, and be a blessing to your country, is the fervent prayer of,

My LORD DUKE,

Your GRACE's most obedient

Humble servant,

SCARBOROUGH,

THE AUTHOR.

THE PUBLIC.

THE following sheets make their appearance in consequence of many solicitations from friends who have a right to dictate to the Author: in obeying *such commands*, he feels all the diffidence inseparable from a first attempt, and hopes what is offered to the public with unaffected humility, will be received without severe criticism. He begs leave to assure his Readers, that he has not knowingly advanced any untruth; and where he has found it necessary to differ from prior publications of this kind, he has not been actuated by any narrow motives of party or prejudice: he hopes this little publica-

ADVERTISEMENT.

ate the accommodation of
visitors on a first arrival, and be consi-
dered as their Vade-Mecum. To such as
have been here before, it offers something
new; and he trusts its portability, and
comparative cheapness, will be further in-
ducements in its favour.

NEW

NEW

Scarborough Guide, &c.

SCARBOROUGH is situated forty miles from York, in the south-east corner of the North Riding, at the bottom of a very beautiful bay, from which it rises in the form of a crescent, on the slope of a bold varied shore, that presents several points of considerable elevation.

It is a borough and town-corporate, governed by two bailiffs, two coroners, four chamberlains, and thirty-six common council-men.

Doctor Robert Witter, who wrote on Scarborough Waters in the last century, says of this corporation—"Caput inter nubila condit;" but the public are likely to receive complete satisfaction on that and other subjects, from a History of Scarborough, preparing for publication by a gentleman of the town; whose opportunities, industry, and ability, are fully equal to the work.

Richard the Third changed the more ancient form of civil government here, to that of a mayor, &c. that charter not being confirmed in council, the ancient mode by bailiffs was restored; and continued from the beginning of Henry the First until 1685, when Charles the Second constituted a mayor, &c.—But this only continued four years; and, on the accession of King William, the original custom of bailiffs was again adopted; which is the present form of government.

The town sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the corporation only.

They have a court of Records, but limited in matters of fine to one shilling.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort is the present recorder—his deputy, Mr. John Travis, town-clerk.

The present burgesses are Lord Charles Henry Somerset, son to the Duke of Beaufort; and the Hon. Edmund Phipps, brother to Lord Mulgrave.

LIST OF THE CORPORATION.

FATHER OF THE COMMON-HOUSE,

* John Robinson, Esq.
Formerly, Comptroller of the Customs,

SENIOR ALDERMAN,

Thomas Hinderwell, Senior, Esq.

BAILIFFS

BAILIFFS for the Year 1797.

John Coulson, Esq.

Sedgefield Dale, Esq.

CORONERS.

Val. Towler

William Hall.

CHAMBERLAINS.

William Travis

Joseph Vickerman

John Woodull, Jun.

William Sollit.

COMMON COUNCIL.

John Halley

Robert Porrett

Lieut. Col. J. Tindall

*Thomas Dewsbury

T. Hinderwell, Jun.

*Samuel Wharton

William Clarkson

John Hopper

William Dewsbury

*Cant Candler

John Hoodall, Senior

John Hall

Thomas Philliskirk

John Hugall

*Richard Moorfom

Gewan Taylor

Richard Sollit

Anthony Refwick

Thomas Vickerman

William Herbert

John Parkin

John Dodsworth

James Cooper

George Fowler

John Maling

Thomas Foster

Robert Tindall

Benjamin Fowler

William Gilb. Turner

Thomas Thornton

Joseph Wilson

Thomas Held.

Thomas Hall

Richard Fox

George Moorfom } Dead

John Travis, Town-Clerk.—46

ABSENTEES ACCOUNTED FOR.

- * Mr. Robinson, at South Cave.
- * Mr. Moorfom, at Ayton, near Scarborough
- * Mr. Maling, Duke of York's Household
- * Mr. Turner, an Officer on service
- * Mr. T. Dewsbury, an Attorney, at Beverley
- * Mr. Candler, Ayton, near Scarborough
- * Mr. Wharton, London.

This is a true list of the present Corporation; though not exact as to seniority through the whole. Those non-resident, are marked thus *.

ARRIVAL.

- " Soon as they set eyes on you, off flies the hat---
 " Does your honour want this, does your honour want that?
 " Now this, please your honour, is what we call tooting,
 " A trick in your custom to get the first footing."

Byron.

Persons accustomed to public places of this kind, will not find Scarborough tooting particularly obtrusive; and it certainly has its conveniences for those who are quite strangers, and not attended by many servants: all, or any of these candidates for your custom, will most civilly shew you any place you ask for, and cheerfully do you any kind office in their power, whether they benefit by you or not.

The strongest contest, on these occasions, is amongst the bathers; and sometimes the *rhetoric* of one is interrupted by a rival, in such a manner as to excite laughter.

There

There are three of them, residing as follows :

The Widow Field, Newborough

————— Hunter, Newborough

————— Laycock, Long-Room-street.

They have, amongst them, near forty good roomy machines, well attended, and drawn into any depth of water the Bathers chuse, which the very gradual slope of Scarborough beach happily admits of.

Ladies are attended from the machine into the sea by women, who provide proper dresses for those who do not bring their own. Gentlemen by men. A boy usually drives the horse.

The regular price is one shilling each time you bathe; and when you leave off, the attendants expect a gratuity nearly equal to the charge of their masters; which is generally complied with.

BREAKFAST,

At Scarborough, is a very irregular meal. Those who bathe, and drink the Spa water, should do both fasting. It is most usual, when the tide serves, to bathe first, and then walk to the Spa; drink one or more glasses of the water, and walk again some time, before solid food is taken.—Modern physicians, like their more ancient brethren, are not agreed as to the quantity of water to be drank, but they are more moderate in regard to preparative medicine. Dr. Belcombe, of Scarborough, with great liberality declares, he does

not see any necessity for taking preparatives, if the disease appears to be of such nature and degree as admits of drinking the water with propriety.

BREAD AND BAKERS.

Much has been said about the lightness of bread at Scarborough; meant as a reflection on the bakers, for not giving just weight. The bread is small; but, indeed, it is generally heavy enough: however, French rolls, and other bread, are to be had, if you give proper orders, as good as almost any where in England—from the following persons:

The Widow Webster, Newborough.

———— Parke, Queen-street

———— Nicholson, Bland's Cliffs.

BANKERS.

OLD BANK.

Messrs. Woodall, Tyndal, & Co. Queen-street.

NEW BANK.

Messrs. Lister, Hayes, & Leatham, Newborough.

BOOKSELLERS,

Miss Carter, Long-Room-street

Mr. James Schofield, Newborough and the Cliff.

COMMON BREWERS,

Mr. John Nesfield, Penfolds

Messrs. Simpson & Weddel, Harding's Walk

Mr. Christopher Lang, Tanner-street.

They

They serve good beer at the lodging-houses in small or large casks, at different prices. Mr. Lang serves coals too.

CHURCH.

Though the town is supposed to contain more than ten thousand native inhabitants, it has only one Church; where, during summer, the curate reads prayers every morning. The parishioners, and particularly the magistrates, are very kindly attentive to the accommodation of strangers at Church on Sundays.

Scarborough abounds with sectaries: The following is a list of their different denominations, and of their respective places of public worship—

Quakers—bottom of St. Sepulchre-street

Presbyterians—St. Sepulchre-street

Anabaptists—High Westgate

Methodists—Church Stairs.

It is but justice to these several denominations of Christians to say, that they live together in a friendly, affectionate manner; and it is much to be wished, that such love and harmony were more generally found between the members of the established church, and those who dissent from it.—Religious toleration is carried to a great extent in this country. One proof of it is, that even the Roman Catholics, whose tenets differ so widely and so materially from those of the reformed church, are permitted to have places of public worship in any part

part of the kingdom. They have one at Scarborough, situated in Apple Market.

CASTLE.

The hill on which the ruins of the Castle appear a confused heap of dilapidation, is a fine bold object, and will attract the attention of all strangers who arrive at Scarborough.

In the centre of the line-wall is a building erected by the Duke of Montague, about fifty years ago, and intended for two companies of artillery. It is a good barrack, and will hold one hundred and twenty men : the Board of Ordnance have given it up to the War Office; and it receives a part of whatever infantry are ordered for the defence of Scarborough during war.

There is an excellent battery of eighteen-pounders. One of these guns is fired each evening, at sun-set; a practice suggested last war by a magistrate of Scarborough, and which prevented a meditated visit from Paul Jones.

The air here is so pure, that Doctor Musket, late physician to the army, and many years a constant attendant on Scarborough, used to say it was the best in England, when the wind was not easterly. With the permission of Lord Granby, the Doctor made one of the officers rooms in the barrack his summer residence, while that nobleman had the ordnance.

Here you have a most beautiful bird's-eye view
of

of the town, shipping, &c. &c. on the one hand; and, on the other, a vast expanse of German ocean, where innumerable sails are almost perpetually passing. In fine weather, and light breezes with the wind off land, the most inexperienced in nautical affairs cannot fail of very great and pleasing surprise, on seeing vessels, of almost all kinds, going in directly opposite tracks—light ships to the north, and loaded to the south.

COMMERCE.

Mr. Pennant recedes from his usual accuracy, when he says, it is a place absolutely without trade: much of its prosperity, indeed, depends on the patronage of those who visit it for its waters; but it has some foreign trade, and builds a considerable number of ships, many of which are *now* chartered to government; and others employed in the East, West Indies, Baltic, and coal trades. A considerable quantity of corn, potatoes, dried fish, and other articles of commerce, are exported coast-ways.

To foreign Commerce strangers have been indebted for many little articles of pleasure, which Dutch and French ships formerly furnished; and there are yet some remains of that trade to be found in the hands of Miss Kerby and others.

CARRIAGES.

The Mail Coach runs three days each week to and from York. Fare 12s.

And

And a good Coach runs *every day*, during summer, from the George Inn, Newborough: it sets out at eight o'clock in the morning from Scarborough, and returns each evening by seven. The fare 12s. This coach is connected with a Leeds coach; to which place, from York, the fare is 8s.

Fare from London to York, 2l. 2s.

A Diligence runs, during summer, from the New Inn and Blue Bell Inn, alternately, to Hull, through Driffield and Beverley. Fare to Hull, 12s.

From the above inns, a Diligence runs to Whitby, every Wednesday. Fare 7s.

CARRIERS.

TO YORK,

Richard Jefferson, Tanner-street

Thomas Buruiston, Newborough.

Set out every Tuesday and Thursday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and return on Thursday and Sunday mornings about eleven. Carriage 6d. per stone.

TO HULL,

The same Carriers set out every Monday about one o'clock, and return on Wednesday evening about seven. Carriage 6d. per stone.

TO WHITBY,

Richard Jefferson, Tanner street

Thomas Buruiston, White Horse, Newborough,

Every Tuesday at seven o'clock.

TO BRIDLINGTON AND OWSTON,
On Tuesday and Friday morning's, from the Cab-
bage Inn, Apple Market.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

The only one in town is at the corner of
Tanner-street, in Newborough, opposite Long-
Room-street; and kept by Mrs. Park. Subscrip-
tion to the papers 5s.

CUSTOMS—ODD ONES.

On Easter Sunday, women and girls are assaulted
by men and boys, in the public streets, for the
purpose of taking their shoes; to avoid which, a
pecuniary gratification must be given. Some-
times the attack is made in such a manner as to
produce disagreeable consequences. Magistrates
should prevent this.

Strangers are often surprized at hearing the
town-crier proclaim a funeral, desiring the com-
pany of friends and neighbours to observe the
time of day, and go to church. The bellman's
story is not a very exhilarating one to invalids; to
whom cheerfulness is, in many cases, of more
efficacy than medicine.

COSMETICKS.

Though the duty by which I am impelled to
write on this subject, springs from the most sin-
cere affection for the sex, I enter on it with pain;
and

and shall not discharge it to my own satisfaction, because I despair of being able to effect any thing *against the tyrant Fashion*. At no time in my life have I more ardently wished for the powers of persuasion than at this moment. The *natural* beauties of my country-women, give them, at least, an equal claim with all that is fair and lovely in the rest of the world. Within this century, *virtuous* English women were content without paint and washes for the neck. What the entreaties and authority of husbands and parents have not been able to effect against this odious, baneful custom, is not likely to be atchieved by written invectives, or more humble remonstrances. A most worthy prelate (the present Bishop of Landaff) has bestowed advice on the subject; and, with a delicacy that demands most grateful acknowledgments, his Lordship has conveyed that advice in the form of an anecdote and caution. I cannot do better than copy what has been written by him against the use of paint, &c. and I trust his Lordship will not be displeased at my taking such a liberty, if this little Ephemeron should ever fall into his hands.

“ The Roman ladies were well acquainted with Ceruse (white lead) as a cosmetic. Plautus introduces a waiting-woman refusing to give her mistress either Ceruse or Rouge; because, in the true spirit of a flattering Abigail, she thought her quite handsome enough without them.”

I sup-

I suppose the Christian ladies, in the days of St. Jerome, were given to this Pagan custom; for the venerable father inveighs very forcibly against the use of Rouge for the lips and cheeks, and of Ceruse for the face and neck, as incentives to *lust*, and indications of *unchaste desires*.

Without presuming to explore the arcana of a lady's toilet, or to reveal the *arts* by which my fair country-women endeavour to improve charms naturally irresistible; I would add to the admonition of St. Jerome a caution, more likely in these degenerate times to be attended to; *the certain ruin of the complexion*, to say nothing of more serious maladies, which must ever attend the constant application of this drug.

Nor is the magistery of Bismuth (Spanish White, as it is called) much less pernicious than Ceruse; notwithstanding its being in such repute in London, that the chemists can hardly prepare it fast enough to supply the demand for it.

But as they will most probably neglect this caution, I warn them, however, to forbear the use of such washes at Harrowgate, Moffat, and other places of the same kind, lest they should be in the state of the unlucky fair-one, whose *face, neck, and arms*, were suddenly despoiled of all their beauties, and changed quite black, by a sulphureous water. Indeed, all phlogistic vapours, *even the sun itself*, tends to give both the magistery of Bismuth and Ceruse a *yellow colour*. This observa-

tion may explain a line in Martial, where a cerused lady is said to "fear the sun." So far Doctor Watson, in his third volume of Chemical Essays; in addition to which, I beg leave to assert, that the eyes of all ladies, who use Rouge or Ceruse, are inseparably injured by them; and sea-bathing will add considerably to the fallow hue of those who are infatuated dupes to false colours. The consumption of Spanish White in London may be very great, without supposing it called for by fashionable women of virtue; for, alas! we find, from the accurate calculations of a very worthy magistrate lately published, that London contains fifty thousand unhappy females, whose trade requires every adventitious aid to repair the ravages of disease and excess!

Anxious as I feel on this abhorred subject, I am not enthusiast enough to hope this effort will produce *any* reformation in the odious practice of destroying beauty: I have ever contemplated the evil with detestation, and take leave of the subject in despair.

DIET.

It seems indispensibly necessary to say something on this subject—But I shall not trouble my readers with long dozing episodes on nutriment, concoction, digestion, and self-important *dietation*.

Philosophers and physicians divide the human race into four classes of temperament; the choleric, sanguine,

sanguine, phlegmatic, and melancholy: to these moving principles, they say, we owe all our actions, and the primordial causes of all our diseases.

Diet is likewise divided into four classes: general, natural, special, and particular, as proper for the human race in health or disease. Generally speaking, persons in health may use whatever the earth or climate they belong to produces; which will be our most *natural* food, and most probably the best adapted to our constitutions. One *particular* is necessary for all persons to observe—*temperance is the basis of health*, and it is much easier to prevent disorders than to cure them.

The English in general are charged with eating too much solid food; perhaps in this the great fault lies, and *not* in the *kinds of food* an all-wise Providence has placed within our reach, or in the art of preparing them. It is to excess we owe most of our disorders.

A physician cannot form correct opinions on the state of his patients, without being acquainted with their usual habits and favourite indulgences; therefore, all who come real invalids to Scarborough, should, in pity to themselves, and justice to the resources of the place, bring their memories with them, and candidly say *how they have lived*, before they desire to know how they should live: and after all, perhaps, natural inclinations and spontaneous desires are the best indications for regimen to the *feeble* patient.

Some years ago, I visited a friend in a severe illness, which had reduced him to a very feeble state. His physician had ordered such Diet as was usual with him, to patients of the same description: he became worse every day. At last, Doctor C--d--n asked him, whether he felt a desire for any particular kind of food; he did, and named it. The Doctor replied—"Sir, though it is the very last thing I should have been willing to recommend to you, you may take it: if it is a call of Nature, you will benefit by her dictation; if it be a depraved desire, you will be worse." The patient indulged himself *moderately*, and did well. When I congratulated the Doctor on his liberality, he replied, with great frankness, that a physician should not be the slave of system and chemistry: if Nature pointed out, through the desires of the patient, what she stood in need of, the trial ought to be made; if it did no harm, it must do good; and if it did agree with the patient, he would not desire it again. I have known persons kept strictly on a particular regimen, till they had lost all relish, all desire, and died of the Doctor.

DINNERS

Are served at lodging-houses from the coffee-house, and many of the inns, upon reasonable terms. Cooks may be had, to attend a family,
at

at half-a-guinea per week; and, as far as plain living, will be found very competent.

Parties are often made to dine at the rooms; and Donner can serve dinners of as much comfort and elegance as are usually met with in public at London or Bath.

THE ENVIRONS

Are beautiful in many points of view; and the number of good houses scattered over the face of the country is much greater than the general appearance seems to promise.

HACKNESS

Is a beautiful retired valley, about six miles from Scarborough, and much frequented by strangers.—Besides the new manor-house of Sir Richard Bempte Johnson, Bart. there is a clean little inn.

“Soeth’d by the change, the rich repose
Full oft in cots, with simple fare;
Where, tho’ no purple shines, no carpet glows,
Content can smooth the brow of anxious Care.”

BOSCAWEN’S HORACE.

To Hackness, the great, the grave, and every other description of persons, frequently go, for a morning and evening ride or drive. The lord of the manor is a very worthy, well-bred man, and disposed to allow strangers such indulgences through his grounds, or on his water, as contribute greatly to their amusement.

HUTTON-BUSHELL,

The residence of lovely widowhood, is another pleasing situation.

WYKEHAM,

A spacious house, belonging to Mr. Langley, built on the scite of an old abbey; and thence, though a modern building, called Wykeham-Abbey.

BROMPTON,

Sir George Cayley's residence, and where the family have almost constantly resided for several centuries, to the great comfort of their tenantry and the poor.

SCAMPSTON,

The late Sir William St. Quintin's favourite residence. This, with three of the preceding—Hutton-Bushell, Wykeham, and Brompton—may be seen with great ease by an equestrian party in one morning; and, if they choose to dine before their return, they will find themselves well accommodated at Snainton Inn, near Scampston, twelve miles from Scarborough.

CASTLE-HOWARD

Is twenty-six miles distant, and may be seen with great ease in an excursion of three days: near the house is a comfortable inn, and good beds. Mal-
ton

ton is only six miles from Castle-Howard; and either place affords good accommodations for strangers. To those who have the honour and happiness of knowing the Earl and Countess of Carlisle, it is very unnecessary to expatiate on their noble hospitality; but I cannot write this itinerary article, without adverting to those *incommunicable joys* possessed, as parents, by the proprietors of Castle-Howard. Lord Morpeth has commenced his political life; and in such a manner, as gives very high promise that it will be a brilliant one.

The castle abounds in splendid elegance, good paintings, statuary, &c. the pleasure of contemplating which will be a most ample gratification to all those whose taste leads them out of the beaten track of common life. The front is one hundred and thirteen yards more than that vast monument of national gratitude, Blenheim House. Sir John Vanburgh was the architect here, as well as at Blenheim: Mr. Duncombe's house was also built by him. Much has been written against Sir John's architecture, condemning it for heaviness; but perhaps the descendants of the present possessors may, in a few generations, be proud of what offends the fantastical, tawdry taste of builders in this too refined age. The Italian taste, introduced by Lord Burlington, is pure and classically elegant; but imitators have added so many whimsical, illegitimate affectations of their own, that the simply elegant is scarcely to be met with in buildings
of

of the present day. The substantial designs of Vanburgh will increase in value, while the flimsy structures of modern taste are mouldering into ruins.

Ill-nature gave the following epitaph to Vanburgh :

“ Lie heavy on him, Earth ; for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.”

The gaiety and elegance of his writings ought to have procured him friendly fame, without rude criticism.

DUNCOMBE-PARK,

The seat of Mr. Duncombe, is about thirty miles from Scarborough, through Pickering, near Helmsley, and is very well worth taking a much longer ride to see.

To give details of paintings, &c. in such houses as Lord Carlisle's and Mr. Duncombe's, would be improper, if not impertinent : the generality of those who step out of their way to see good houses, are more pleased with their own discoveries, and Mrs. Housekeeper's communications, than any printed display ; at least, that is the opinion of the author, and his only reason for not swelling these pages with the names of artists, whose productions have been collected with great taste, and in considerable numbers, by the ancestors and present possessors of both houses.

EX.

EXERCISE.

This grand specific against low spirits, indigestion, gout, and a thousand other evils, may be taken at Scarborough in almost any weather. When it is very rainy, or otherwise disagreeable to be in the open air, the rooms present an agreeable morning promenade; and in a very few-minutes after the heaviest showers, the flagged ways, and the gravel walks on the cliff, are dry. The sands, north and south from the town, afford good space for riding, driving, and every other mode of taking moderate exercise. The south sands are most frequented on several accounts: the Spa is there; they are nearer the best part of the town, and more easy of access; but those who love quietness and meditation, and *whose nerves are too much affected by a crowd*, will find the north sands a very pleasing spot.

“ Why dost thou loiter on the beach,
 Where peaceful plays the placid wave;
 And often, with fantastic speech,
 To the deaf ocean idly rave?
 Why dost thou bid the billow bear
 Thy frame, unnerv'd by fancied Care,
 To realms more pure, where genial souls inspire?
 Why dost thou view the little skiff,
 Which flutters near the frowning cliff,
 With many an “aching wish,” and impotent desire?”

“ When

" When in the crouded walks of men,
 'Mid festive scenes thou'rt doom'd to mix,
 Why, with unlucky bias, then
 Thy thoughts on some disaster fix?
 Why dost thou spurn alluring Mirth,
 And bend unconscious to the earth,
 Mute and unknowing, absent and unknown?
 Why dost thou frown on ev'ry sport,
 And curse, indignant, those who court
 The motley phantom Joy, or Folly's tinsel throne?

" Is it because each tie is gone,
 That bound thee to this fragile state?
 Because thou'rt left, forlorn, alone,
 No friend to love, no foe to hate?
 Has keen affection often brought
 The pleasures of a tender thought,
 And is such thought for ever now bereft?
 Say, hast thou felt an arduous flame,
 Which not eternity could tame,
 And are its joys expir'd, and all its vigour left?

" Is it because thou loved'st mankind,
 With ardour warm as angels feel;
 And did they spurn thy gen'rous mind,
 And wanton wound, nor wish to heal?
 If causes dark as these have wrought
 The *mournful* wreck of splendid thought,
 I weep —————"

LLOYD'S *Melancholy Man*.

A considerable addition will soon be made to the accommodations for public exercise.

The corporation are about to enclose Wapenefs Hill, or Mount Oliver: the latter name it acquired from

from having been the site from which the parliament forces battered the church and castle, during our unlucky divisions in the last century. At present, it is over-run with thorns and briars; which have, in a great degree, prevented company from ascending to its summit. The intended inclosure will not only ornament the general scene, but furnish a most agreeable diversity of landscape from different points of view. A driving road is to be made round the hill, winding to the fine level plain on its top.

FISH

Are in great abundance, of every kind usually found in these seas. Turbot, soals, gurnet, and whiting, are in great esteem, and plenty during the season; with lobsters, crabs, and shrimps: besides these choicer kinds of fish, vast quantities of cod, ling, hollibut, skate, codlings, and herrings, are brought to market here. The fish-market is held on the sands, near the shipping; where almost every day, in fine weather, cobles arrive, and are drawn on shore.

On the ninth of May, 1767, one fisherman brought to market 20 cods, 14 lings, 17 skates, 8 hollibuts, besides abundance of smaller fishes, and sold the whole for three pounds fifteen shillings!

Strangers, who are not served from inns, and do not choose to depend on the judgment of their servants

vants in purchasing fish, should find in a Scarborough Guide some account of fishmongers in whom they may confide; but, though there are many who buy boat-loads to retail again, I do not know of any whose good faith may be more relied on than Nancy Fox; and she has the reputation of being above mean, tricking impositions: her residence is on *the fish sands*.

For dried fish, cod, sounds, &c. Mr. William Patterson has a very justly acquired fame; and is known over great part of the kingdom, particularly Bath and London, by the great quantities of excellent sounds and fish sent by him to the nobility, gentry, &c. His residence is near the Sand-Gate.

FISHING.

Persons, who have been accustomed to sea-fishing, will not, on enquiry, find any new trait of ingenuity, or any extraordinary baits, used here.

To those who may wish to make a fishing party, it is necessary information, that every requisite apparatus may be had by enquiry amongst sea-faring people: there are many such in the very respectable list of housekeepers who let lodgings; and as their influence and advice may, on such occasions, be several ways useful, the nobility and gentry are referred to them. Late experience has taught, how dangerous it is for strangers to depend on their own judgment in choosing a vessel
and

and hands for such excursions. The last summer, three young men, and the boatmen, were drowned one afternoon, in no very unfavourable weather, by some mismanagement. Better advice would most probably have saved them.

FRESH-WATER FISHING

May be had in the Derwent, a few miles from town, in considerable perfection, by gentlemen who make proper application to the proprietors of the river, which abounds in trout, pike, &c. &c.

Mr. Thurl. Johnson, a very good old man, and who has been a keen sportsman, can give every necessary information on this subject; and is of too obliging a disposition to think any person troublesome, whom he has the power to serve.

FRUIT.

Considering the disadvantages inseparable from so northerly a situation, Fruit at Scarborough may justly be called very good. Mr. William Bean has, at a great expence, perfected a pinery; and can likewise supply fresh-gathered grapes, of good kind and rich flavour, almost every day in the season: melons, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plumbs, pears, &c. &c. of the very best kinds, and certainly much richer-flavoured than will be credited by those who have not patronized him.

FRUITERERS.

William Bean, at his garden without the gates, and at every lodging-house.

Mary Merry, Apple Market, and all the lodging-houses.

Thomas Birdfill, Upperend, Newborough.

GARDENS.

William Bean has laid out his grounds, which are of considerable extent, to accommodate the public with walks and flowers, as well as fruit. A subscription of half a crown entitles a person to *walk* in them at any time of the day during summer.

GAME

Is in tolerable plenty during the latter part of the season; it consists of grouse, pheasants, partridges, and hares.

HORSES FOR HIRE.

Several persons keep good horses to let out, besides innkeepers: some for the saddle only, and others to carry double; which is a very frequent exercise with invalid females, who prefer it to a carriage, on account of the air, or its being a less expence; not unfrequently both.

Thomas Newham, without the Gates

John Nightingale, the town-crier

Thomas Graves, near the Coffee-house

Thomas Jackson, Tanner-street.

JOB HORSES FOR CARRIAGES,
Are furnished by the principal Inns.

HOSPITAL.

FOR WORN OUT AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

The Seamen's Hospital, as it is called, is an appendage to, and under the government of, the Trinity House, Deptford Strand, it is situated on a fine airy hill, as you go towards the north sands, or Peasholme, and affords a very comfortable asylum to many families and individuals. The funds for their support arise from ships belonging to the port of Scarborough, in the merchant service; each of which pays sixpence per month for every person on board, while the ship is at sea.

HUNTING.

Gentlemen who remain at Scarborough, or visit it for an *October dip*, will be able to partake of this amusement. The country is sound, game plenty, and a pack of hounds are kept by subscription; towards which the members for the town give liberally. The kennel was built by Lord Granby.

INNS.

Black Bull, without the Gates.

New Inn,

George,

Blue Bell,

} Newborough.

D 2.

Black-

Blacksmith's Arms, } Queen-street.
Talbot,

Old Globe, St. Sepulchre-street.

All these are posting-houses, having carriages and horses to let: the carriages, many of them, are very neat; and the horses, in general, very good, with careful steady drivers.

There are many others of very good repute; and some of perhaps superior accommodation for persons who come on horseback.

John Severy, of the London Inn, in Newborough, just within the Gates, it is but fair and candid to particularize; for he has added to the former accommodations, a set of coach-houses and excellent stables; which have the great recommendation of being *off the stones*; a circumstance that every gentleman accustomed to horses knows the full value of.

LODGINGS.

The comfort of those who arrive from a long journey, depends so much on their being well lodged, that this article lays claim to all the attention which can be paid to it by the Author; and, after many hesitations on the subject, he prefers giving a full and accurate list of Houses, appropriated to the accommodation of company, to any more general mode of description. In the arrangement of this list, he begs leave to begin on the Cliff, and return by Harding's Walk, through
the

the Gates, into Newborough, and then to take in Long-room-street.

ON THE CLIFF.

Mr. Hinderwell Mrs. Hester Henderson
Messrs. John and Robert Henderson have several
houses, and two of them very spacious.

Mr. Southeron, Hair-Dresser and Perfumer

Mr. Etherington Mr. Glas

Mr. Sollit, Senior Mr. Doby

Mr. William Sollit Mr. Courteen

Mr. Johnson Mrs. Featherstonhaugh

Most of the above have a full sea prospect.

HARDING'S WALK.

Mr. Huntress Mr. Dale

Mr. Stiraker Mr. Husband.

Mr. Husband's boarding-house is considerably enlarged; and the terms as follow: Board, 11. per week; Lodgings, 10s. Servants, 15s. board and lodging. The company find their own tea, sugar, wine, &c.

Mr. Davison

Mr. Lawson, Cabinet-maker

Mr. Beecroft, Stable-keeper

Mr. Scaley, Coach-maker.

These houses front the west, and most of them command a view into Bean's gardens: the attic back-rooms have a sea view.

NEWBOROUGH-STREET.

Mr. Haley, three houses	Mr. Bates, Linen-dra-
Mr. Bentley	per
Mr. Cornwall	Mr. Day, Grocer.—A
Henry Sunley, Man-	Boarding-House*
Catcher	Mr. Williamson, Sur-
Mr. Balderfon	geon
Mrs. Skelton	Mr. Windle, Grocer
Mr. Watson, Surgeon	Mr. Percy, Shoe-maker
Mr. Wilkinson, General	Mr. Hudson, Tinman
Dealer	Mr. Cals, Grocer
Mr. Mundel, Linen-	Mr. Bellwood, Grocer
Draper	Mr. Bancroft, Jeweller
Mr. Watkinson, Grocer	and Watch-maker
Mrs. Parke, Coffee-	Mr. White, Brazier
House	Mr. David Eftill, Dra-
Mr. Dewsbury	per
Mr. Thelwell, Druggist	Mr. Mallory, Grocer
Mr. Broadrick, Stationer,	Mr. Ramsden, Grocer
Bookseller & Trunk-	Miss Hebden, Milliner
maker	Mr. T. Eftill, Flax-
Mr. Wilson, Surgeon	dresser
Mr. John Stephens, Sil-	Mr. Chambers, Hard-
versmith	ware-man.

* Board	- - - - -	o	19	o
Lodging for a single-bedded room		o	10	o
Ditto for a double-bedded room	- o	15	o	
Servant's board and lodging	- - o	15	o	

LONG-

LONG-ROOM-STREET.

Mr. Donner, the Rooms	Mrs. Chancellor
Mrs. Darley	Mrs. Gilley
Mr. Cosens, two houses	Mrs. Cowton
Mr. Bell	Mr. Vickerman
Mr. Stockton, Attorney	Mr. Simpson
at Law	Mr. Williamfon.
Mr. Smith	

TANNER-STREET.

Mr. Jefferson, Carrier
 Mr. M'Kcam, Linen-draper.

QUEEN-STREET.

Mr. Wilfon	Mrs. Oliver
Mr. Beilby, Musician &	Mr. Sutton
Dancing-master	Mr. Simpson, Cabinet-
Miss Marshall	maker
Mr. Wright.	

To the name of each person his avocation is added, where any business is carried on; wherever that is not the case, the respective houses in the list afford a most desirable quietness, and are in general large, airy, clean, and well-furnished. Families that wish to have apartments ready on their arrival, may, by letter to any of the houses, know exactly what accommodation is in their houses, and on what terms: these depend much on the time for which you choose to engage them, *in some instances*

instances—on the time of the year, in others—and on the prospect of a good or bad season, in almost all. There is a sort of customary rate of half a guinea per week for each room, and half-price for servants apartments; but there are many houses in this list which the proprietors will not break into separate engagements, while the season is likely to be a good one; and there are some others in which persons, making a bargain on the spot, may get good apartments at less than the customary rates. Families of rank, and all who choose to have a house entirely to themselves, can always engage it by letter, and perhaps as well as by servants; for it is not more than justice to say, that many of the best houses are the property of persons truly respectable.

Bed and table-linen are furnished; but you must pay for the washing, which at Scarborough is no trifling expence. A kitchen, with services for the table, &c. &c. is one guinea per week; servants-hall, half a guinea. By what has been communicated, the stranger will be relieved from any necessity to employ inn-keepers, either in engaging or shewing him lodgings.

LIBRARIES.

It is said the Egyptians were the first people who had libraries: the title they gave them was in itself a great temptation to be acquainted with them,

them, "The Treasure of Remedies for the Soul;" meaning, that they deemed Ignorance the most dangerous of maladies, and the chief source of them.

The Libraries of Mr. James Schofield, Newborough, and Miss Carter, Long-room Street, furnish great variety of books. The subscription to them is five shillings each, for three months.— Their rival claims to patronage will be best decided on by the taste and inclination of their respective readers.

MORNING

May be passed at Scarborough as agreeably as at most places, by persons capable of receiving pleasure from walking, riding, shopping, reading, and music. Instruments are let out at both the libraries; at Mr. Wilson's, on the Cliff; Mr. Beilby, in Queen-street; and Mr. Todd, at the bottom of Newborough.

Raffling is a mode of passing time, and dissipating money on trinkets of very little value to any person but the vender, yet takes up much time at all watering-places. The Spaniards have a proverb—That the devil tempts all persons, except the idle, and they tempt the devil. If it was not for gaming, idleness would, doubtless, be the most contemptible of all vices; it is the father of many, and renders people very perfect in the art of being good for nothing.

The

The vicious in the metropolis are divided into twenty-four classes, by a late ingenious publication, supposed to be wrote by Mr. Colquhoun, a very worthy police-magistrate; and these classes collectively contain one hundred and fifteen thousand persons, nurtured by dissipation into atrocious crimes! through which public companies, and private individuals, are plundered to the amount of two millions of property annually; besides the immense expences incurred by prosecutions, and the dreadful contamination of such examples on the young persons with whom they are continually connecting themselves.

Fashionable gaming is not included in the above calculation; indeed, the money lost in London during one winter is too immense a sum to be calculated.

NEWS-PAPERS.

Those who choose to take the county-papers while they reside at Scarborough, may have them and others for any given time, by orders to the libraries, or the post-office.

The governor of the Spa takes London papers for the use of his subscribers.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Belcombe, Long-room-street, a man of genius, candour, industry, and experience: his general character is his best panegyric.

POST-

POST-OFFICE.

Letters from any part of England arrive here every day in the week, except Tuesday, and on that day there is no London mail.

The post comes in every morning between eight and nine o'clock, and goes out every afternoon at two. On Friday, there is not any mail upwards.

Expresses, and all other branches of his duty, are dispatched by Mr. Woodall, the post-master, in a most expeditious and correct manner.

PAMPHLET-CLUB.

The gentlemen constantly resident in Scarborough have formed themselves into a subscription-society, for the purchase of pamphlets, &c. As this institution is in its infancy, I beg leave to suggest, for their consideration, whether it would not do honour to their liberality of mind, if their reading-apartment was open for the accommodation of strangers, under certain restrictions.

There is a society at Liverpool, established for the purpose of discussing literary questions: strangers are admitted, and pay one shilling each visit. The society have, by this liberal plan, been enabled, in little more than a year, to distribute one hundred pounds in charity, besides defraying all the expences of the institution.

Many

Many poor persons come to Scarborough, in search of health, who can but ill-afford the unavoidable expences of such a place: would it not be nobly humane to establish a fund for the relief of such persons as come recommended by their parishes, or by any respectable person?

At Buxton there is a book, in which every person's name is written, by himself, or by permission, on his arrival, and the sum of *one shilling only* is paid. The sums so collected have enabled the resident faculty to do much good for those who else could not have afforded medical aid: and it subsists many others every year, who otherwise, for want of means, must have returned before the waters had been applied long enough for a fair trial of their effect. Good old General Jones was the original proposer and founder of the Buxton subscription; and surely it is worthy of imitation, in some way or other, at Scarborough.

PRISON.

The building is a public nuisance, as it spoils the entrance into the town; and its interior government is a disgrace to the country. What are the reader's feelings on being told that persons confined for debt are kept constantly locked up stairs; that women, the only keepers, have the yard *entirely to themselves*, for washing the linen of strangers who come to the spa? Alas! this
is

is too true; and, till within the last five years, every poor wretch was kept *constantly locked up in his room*, not allowed even the passage to walk in; which is only four feet wide, and shortened nearly one half by a large room being taken off (much the best in the prison) for the exclusive use of the keepers.

For the honour of humanity, and the reputation of the place, let us hope a speedy and effectual remedy will be found for such gross violations of every decent principle.

There is not any sort of gaol-allowance.

The Author has been informed, from good authority, that similar abuses had long been a disgrace to the prison for debtors in Dover Castle; but that last summer (1796) some alterations were made for the accommodation of the unhappy persons confined there; particularly that a court has been enclosed, about fifty feet in length, where they are in future to enjoy the long-denied privilege of a promenade, so essential to the health, and so great an alleviation to the confinement, of the prisoner.

PACKETS

Sail every week from London to Scarborough, and *vice versa*. The passage half-a-guinea.

RACES,

Which formerly drew much company together, are not now on any established plan; but much amusement is struck out in that way by matches,

E

sweep-

Sweepstakes, and various other more humble, but perhaps quite as laughable exertions, on the sands.

ROOMS.

Since the death of William Newstead, who was a modest, unassuming man, there is only one set of Assembly Rooms.

DONNER'S ROOMS.

Subscription for the season one guinea. The dress nights are Mondays and Fridays, on which new subscribers pay five shillings; undress nights, three shillings each. Every gentleman, who dances, pays two shillings for music; ladies or gentlemen, who drink tea, one shilling.

Mr. Donner has always found it his interest to receive the wishes of the company as his commands; and whenever any alterations in these rules, or any other regulation in his house, are not approved of, he will feel most happy to adopt others.

Mr. Farside is the master of the ceremonies.

The other amusements of Scarborough have been enumerated under their respective heads, to the best of the Author's knowledge.

THE SPA

Is not more than half a mile from any of the lodging-houses.

There

There the governor resides during the season, and receives subscriptions, which are appropriated to the corporation. Mr. Cooper, the present governor, is one of that body, a common-council man; and not only possessed of the knowledge desirable in such a person, but much information on many other subjects, acquired in a mercantile character of considerable extent and importance.

The virtues of the springs have been commented on by many, but no two of their respective champions have ever agreed in their analysis: all, however, declare that they possess the power of doing much good; and the writer of this can with strict truth assert, the well nearest the town is a very pleasant and wholesome drink. He has taken it five successive years of a very sedentary life, and never found it to disagree with the stomach or bowels. As to its active virtues, he cannot say much; and he is not philosopher enough to distinguish between the probable and improbable, of what has been presented to the public by physical writers. Much may depend on the imagination, change of air, manner of living, and cheerfulness of scene; all which, doubtless, contribute in no small degree to the celebrity of such springs.

The water of each Well appears to be clear on being first taken up; but the salt spring, or South Well, as it is called, has not a pleasant taste: it, however, produces salts that are in high estimation, and is the very pleasantest medicine possible of
that

that kind. They are prepared and sold by the resident apothecaries.

Experience teaches that the *mean* heat of springs is 51 degrees, some being 48, others 54. The *general* heat of springs, situated deep in the bowels of the earth, is 48 degrees; in mountainous countries perhaps something less. The heat of Scarborough Spaw-wells is only 45, or 46 at most; the former when the atmospheric air is at the freezing point, and the latter in the height of summer. But this says very little; and no person has yet made any observations public on the general heat of springs in this neighbourhood, which is the more surprising, as by them a stranger at remote distance would be enabled to form a tolerable judgment of the air at Scarborough; and that might induce many to visit it, who, notwithstanding the salubrity of an atmosphere impregnated with mild sea air, are deterred by imagining it must be cold, because it is far north.

SURGEONS AND APOTHECARIES.

Mr. Watson

Messrs. Travis & Wilson

Messrs. Williamson & Willis

} Newborough.

Mr. Keld, Long-Room-street

Mr. Cockerill, near the Cross.

These are gentlemen of high character and reputation.

It is becoming rather fashionable for physicians to write every article of a prescription at full length; and a most humane fashion it will be, though it might well have been dispensed with in this place; for the Scarborough apothecaries are men of education and literature.

SCHOOLS.

First in this list, the society called Amicable, deserves a place: it was instituted in the year 1729, by a Mr. North, and consisted of about forty members; by whose subscriptions, and other donations, they cloathed 20 children: it now consists of 200 members, and the number of children cloathed and educated is 67; 46 boys and 21 girls. The funds of the society, however, do not enable them to discharge this duty without having recourse to public aid; two sermons are therefore preached for their benefit in summer, and generally by some dignitary of the church, who happens to be a temporary resident. The collections on these occasions are worthy the cause for which they were made. There are also two sermons preached for them in winter; but most of the auditors, at that season, being constant subscribers, the collection is not great. On Sunday the 29th of January this year, it was unusually good, and amounted to 7l. 18s. after a most excellent sermon by the Rev. Craven Dodsworth, A. M.

SPINNING SCHOOL.

This is an institution founded by the ladies of Scarborough of the present day, and under their patronage entirely. So far it is not an object for a Scarborough Guide; but it furnishes a fair opportunity of recommending similar institutions to other ladies, who may only want to be reminded how they can be useful.

About 20 girls are educated and cloathed till fit for service; and then taken amongst their patronesses, or disposed in other services comfortably.

To parents, whose affection makes it painful to part with their children, or who may wish a change of air for them, if it could be had without losing opportunities of instruction, it will be pleasing to learn, that Scarborough affords good classical instructors, at moderate rates; as well as masters for music and drawing.

Mr. Reilby, of Queen-street, has a good reputation for music; and Mr. Hornsey, of Newborough, besides being a good school-master, teaches drawing.

THEATRE.

This source of amusement is much delighted in at Scarborough. The house is neat, and the performances generally well executed.

VOLUN-

VOLUNTEERS.

This town was among the very earliest to offer its services for local defence; and, perhaps, there can no where be seen a cleaner, cleverer, or more steady body of men, than the Scarborough Volunteers. They are commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, James Tindall.

WINE MERCHANTS,

Mr. Nelson, Queen-street; successor to Mrs. Stockdale.

Messrs. Thelwell & Vickerman, Newborough.

They sell good Wine in dozens; and deliver it at the lodging-houses.

No town in England is exempt from *discontented* persons; some from disappointments, which are too apt to sour the mind, and render it callous to general interests; some from *too great an opinion of themselves*, and the consequent dissatisfaction attendant on *ignorant ambition*. And though, in all times, and in all countries, there have been men prone to disaffection, and eager for confusion, from a hope that it might produce something in favour of desperate adventurers; admitting, too, that these times are *peculiarly tempting to such descriptions of men*; I do aver, in the most solemn manner, that I never did hear of, and do not believe, any such *club* exists, or ever did exist, in Scarborough; and, moreover, that I think it a loyal place.

I write

I write this Vindication with the greatest pleasure, because the unequivocal tenour of my life has manifested a steady and *fervent* attachment to the forms of government under which I have had the happiness of rising to manhood. Though I do not consider the constant inhabitants of Scarborough as objects of this publication, further than they are professionally candidates for public patronage; and have, to the best of my recollection, held forth all such in an impartial point of view; yet I feel they have one further claim on my pen,

Scarborough has been charged with *systematical disaffection*. A publication dedicated last year to the "Loyal Volunteers of Scarborough," proclaims the existence of a *club* denominated "the *Paine-istical* Revolutionists!" They are described in the *most extravagantly bloated* language I ever saw. A constant residence of some years, and occasional intercourse with all classes of its society, enables me to contradict, with much pleasure and satisfaction, this most gross libel.

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FINIS.

